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Devoted to the Mining and Development of the Windermere and Golden Divisions of the District of North East Kootenay.

Vol. II., No. 36.

Canterbury, B. C., Thursday, February 6, 1902.

\$2.00 Per Year.

Topography of East Kootenay

Running north and south for nearly one hundred miles, flanked on the east and west by the towering ranges of the Rockies and the Selkirk, is the wide and beautiful valley through which flows the Columbia river to the north, and the Kootenay river to the south, to join waters again in West Kootenay. The valley is ten to thirty miles wide, and gently rises to the foothills along the main ranges, which are often high and craggy and rise in hills by leaps.

This is partly correct and holds mainly true, traversing the valley eastward toward the Selkirk range, and then southward toward the Kootenay range. In the latter part of the valley, the mountains are not so high, and the valley is not so wide, and the river is not so straight.

The district is well watered by the Kootenay river and its tributaries, and the water is of the highest quality. The river is not so straight as it is in the west, and the water is not so pure as it is in the west.

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emerges out of its lateral valley in the Rockies, flows past the headwaters of the Columbia and enters the southern continuation of the valley which extends away beyond the International line.

There is a marked peculiarity between the two portions of the valley, so much so that geologists admit that the waters of the Columbia must have flowed south at one time and that the original source of this river was the Kicking Horse river, which emerges from a lateral valley in the Rockies, flows past the headwaters of the Columbia and enters the southern continuation of the valley which extends away beyond the International line.

Apparently, from the configuration of the valley, it must have been cut out of the mountain by the glacial drift, and it is not so straight as it is in the west, and the water is not so pure as it is in the west.

Another thing that has contributed to the northern outlook has been the location of the Canal Flat. The valley is not so straight as it is in the west, and the water is not so pure as it is in the west.

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insufficient power they will in the near future furnish for mining purposes. The streams on the eastern side do not run a long course and the area drained by them are not extensive ones. Yet these smaller streams are of great value as it is impossible for them to be utilized for irrigation purposes.

From Canal Flat the river proceeds out into a chain of three lakes. The upper lake is known as Columbia Lake, the middle as Windermere Lake, and the lower as Windermere Lake. The river is not so straight as it is in the west, and the water is not so pure as it is in the west.

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to report it until they proved or disproved their contentions.

Last spring a shaft was sunk 16 feet and some fine ore was exposed, which in one place measured over two feet in width. Previous to this a tunnel had been run in two directions and a little to the south, in which was a good showing. Two months ago an incline was started in the tunnel, which is now in about 80 feet, and there is ore all the way.

On Friday, March 3, 1901, and D. E. Kingston came out to the property and on their return Mr. Kingston said that there was a showing of about five feet of clean ore and considerable more scattered over the face, and that only one ton had been found. He said that the latest assay gave 25 per cent of copper and good values in silver, but did not want to give the exact silver values until other assays had been made. Yet he knew that the copper values were in keeping with the smaller returns of the shipment made last year, upon which he was quoted a rate for freight and treatment to the Nelson smelter of 15 per cent.

Mr. Kingston says that considering the location and everything else the property is in the hands of the best people in the country, and was very well equipped to see some showing.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. R. S. Hall, accompanied from the Paystreak by Mr. J. H. Hall, who is a well known prospector in the country, and was very much interested in it. When told that Mr. Kingston had been told that it was a good thing for the country and that the ore was in the hands of the best people in the country, and was very well equipped to see some showing.

There are about five tons of ore in the mine and two tons will be taken from it as fast as possible.

Specimens of the ore can be seen at the mine.

SILVER KING
CLAIM SOLD
McDonald Mines
Co. Purchase It
—Men at Work—

Manager T. H. Stedwell, of the McDonald Creek Mines, returned last week from a business trip to Fort Steele, and since it is admitted that he has secured the purchase of the Silver King claim from B. C. Burton of Princeton and Harry Amos of Fort Steele, for the McDonald Creek Mines' syndicate.

Early last week Mr. Stedwell took an option on the Silver King, which is close to the McDonald Creek road, and is a portion of the land purchased by Mr. P. Kingston last summer, so it is in the hands of the McDonald Creek Mines' syndicate.

A few men have been employed on the Silver King since last fall, and different times most encouraging reports have been made of the results obtained from development work. More men have been sent in the fall this week and it is stated that development work is to be continued on a larger scale. The price paid for the Silver King is said to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Canada Congratulated?

The following dispatch from London is most interesting to all Canadians: "London is to be congratulated on the progress which she has made during the last year. The fact that public debts in Canadian hands amount to but a few million dollars is a considerable remark, and the fact that the Canadian public has in the time when the trouble was in the hands of the British will solve the whole question of national debt, which is the

The Cut in Smelter Rates

Since putting the appended in type we learn from the Nelson Miner that Mr. Johnston has stated that this is not a cut in rates but the same as the Nelson and Trail smelters charge. On the other hand the Paystreak says that no returns have been received by the Sloan mine owners, and that the only satisfaction received from urgent requests was that rates had not been settled for 1902.

Evidently the Trail and Nelson smelters were waiting to see what the Everett smelter would give. However, the appended rate is evidently correct and is welcome news.

The Sandon Paystreak in october announced a cut in smelter rates and says that D. C. Johnston, ore buyer for the Everett smelter, was in town and announced a new rate, as follows:

For ore running 20 per cent lead, \$11 a ton. For each per cent lead over 20, up to 40 per cent, 20 cents a unit will be added to the \$11 rate.

All ore carrying over 40 per cent will get the same rate as 40 per cent ore, which is \$15 per ton. Lead carrying less than 20 per cent lead will get a rate below the \$11 rate, but the basis has not yet been announced.

The zinc penalty will be 50¢ a unit for all ore carrying more than 8 per cent zinc.

Settlements will be made on the London market, less the usual charge for shipment.

Ten per cent will be held out for 90 days, to protect the smelters against fluctuation in prices of lead and silver.

This rate holds good until such time as the London market reaches the price paid previous to the drop in 1901. That is to say, freight and treatment on 40 per cent ore will not cost more than \$15 a ton until lead reaches £11 a ton of 2,200 pounds which would be equal to \$9.40 a hundred in London, or less shipment charge at \$1.00 a hundred, \$2.40 in the Sloan.

When this price is reached the old rate of \$10.25 a ton will go into force.

nightmare of so many anxious patients in England. Here, anxiety, even the best, is more for British capital and energy for a new solution for money of the greatest importance to the national development of the Dominion, but also the welfare of the entire west as well. The solution would be facilitated by the sympathy of Canada, where many people have recently been abroad.

It is just that lately. Care has not just been with people caused by such the statements as the Post gives out now.

Paint Factory for B. C.

A Montreal paper says it is understood that the Canadian Paint Company is actively considering a project to establish a factory for the manufacture of white and lead and linum from lead mine in British Columbia. The decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway to establish a lead refinery has brought the matter to a head. Thousands of tons of lead are now imported, chiefly from Germany, some of it being smelted from lead ore actually mined in British Columbia. It is understood that the establishment of a factory recently depends upon the government extending sufficient permission to its promoters. The cost of machinery etc. is very high.

Mr. Geo. Goldie Married.

It is reported that Mr. Geo. Goldie has taken out himself a wife, Mrs. Jackson. The lapps couple were recently married in Fort Steele. Mr. Goldie is a mining recorder at Windermere for over ten years and Mr. Jackson has been with everyone in this camp in mining. Mr. and Mrs. Goldie live in the town, and it is said that "the boy" is a splendid one. It is a great deal to hear of this wedding as Mr. Goldie has been waiting for the "right time" for more than half a century.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE

Big Copper Lodge Showing on the Bunyon-Close to Canterbury

Tin Office has many times called attention to the surface mineral showing on the mountain, only the few miles west of Canterbury, and the likelihood of the existence of a big body and the many advantages to be derived if such were the case and capital could be got to exploit it. The claims are known as the Bunyon group, but owned principally by Messrs J. Layton of Windermere and Wm. Harrison of Penticton.

These men, too, have shared in the opinion that they had a good thing, despite the discouraging statement of not a few other men who have seen the property.

about two months ago Mr. Harvey and two men went quietly to work on the Bunyon and asked the title and

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W. D. Price.

Publisher and Proprietor.

CANTERBURY, B.C., THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1902.

The Era is after the Golden townsite owners and wants them to live up to their agreement with the government. The government gave them the townsite upon the condition that they should build and operate a smelter and the company have built a smelter, but they are not operating it. The Era is in the right evidently and some of the townspeople are taking a hand, and we hope they will not stop until the smelter is operated.

The operation of the Golden smelter would not only benefit that town but the whole district of North East Kootenay. There are many ways in which it would be a benefit to the Windermere, chief among which is that we could get quick returns. It is a well-known fact that we have in this camp numerous high-grade prospects and also that the owners of them have not sufficient capital to work them under existing conditions, but with a smelter close at hand they could do so.

The whole valley should be interested in this matter, and if Golden has a cinch like this it is to be hoped they will tighten up on it, although it should not need to do so for we believe the smelter company can be shown that it will pay them to comply with their agreement.

In quoting Tim O'Brien's remarks concerning the discontinuance of the Fort Steele mail route the Cranbrook Herald says it is the result of the railway.

You are mistaken, Herald. Most people here are along the route and in Steele will tell you there is still necessity for this mail service. If there was no necessity for this mail service the business men of Cranbrook and Fort Steele would be to blame, and as it is they are—the are not sufficiently enterprising. They have not reached out for business in this district. The Golden business men have got ahead of them and supply no small amount of goods to our merchants, hotels, etc. The Golden men have advertised and otherwise pushed their wares into this district and have reaped their reward.

True, in summer Golden has the advantage of navigation, but for six months of the year they have had no other advantage save a little better mail service.

Then, we say that if the mail service is not put on again it is because the Golden people are more enterprising than the Cranbrook and Fort Steele people. You may put that in your pipe and smoke, Herald and Prospector.

A well-known West Kootenay mining man writes the Outcrop that he intends to make a trip into this District next season to examine several properties. He states that several of the men whom he represents are regular readers of this paper and having noted the high smelter returns of several properties are anxious to interest their capital here. He further remarks that with pleasure he noted the steady growth of the mining industry here, which he thinks, considering the conditions prevailing throughout the province is really greater than might have even been hoped for.

He further remarks that the "black-eye" which certain men so ardently tried to give this district some two years ago has been cured in a way that makes "those fellows look a whole lot smaller than these fellows." He reminds us by saying: "From a personal acquaintance with Tim O'Brien man there is no doubt in my mind, but that I will find the properties with the high grade values as stated in his paper. And I hope that the prospectors will prove men that we can do business with."

The people of the Golden Division are looking forward to greater strides in the mining industry next season than they have ever enjoyed. The discovery of mica in the Tete Jaune Cache will prove a boon as in all probability the Government will build a trail into the country and the mica will be mined and shipped out. This division, like many others, has not yet received the attention of capitalists which its showings warrant. In it are several mines with good ore showings and hundreds of tons of ore blocked out, but on account of legal difficulties have laid dormant. The McMurdo locality is an instance of this, where mines with 500 or 400 tons of ore on the dump have been idle for

several years. In the Golden division there are many properties with good showings of lead, silver, copper and gold and every season these properties are worked to a considerable extent. When the mineral industry of this province recovers from the depression of the present, the whole of North East Kootenay will be proved, we believe, equal to any other portion of the province.

Appropos to waiting for the boom that is always coming in the spring:

Everything points to a busy season next spring and it behooves the people of the Windermere District to prepare themselves accordingly. Enquiries of our wonderful resources are coming from all parts of the northwest and the far east.

More mines have been working continuously during this winter in this district than ever before, and more of them are sending ore down the hills. This is the reason that the Windermere is attracting so much attention from mining men throughout the province.

G. W. F. CARTER, B.C.L.,

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